#9

Clean Version of Amended Paragraphs

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Paragraph beginning on page 7, line 3:

Figure 4 Illustrates the results obtained from PCR amplification of mRNA obtained from the spleen of a mouse immunized with FITC. Lanes R17-R24 correspond to amplification reactions with the unique 5' primers (2-9, Table 1) and the 3' primer (12, Table 1), R16 represents the PCR reaction with the 5' primer containing inosine (10, Table 1) and 3' primer (12, Table 1). Z and R9 are the amplification controls; control Z involves the amplification of V_H from a plasmid (PLR2) and R9 represents the amplification from the constant regions of spleen mRNA using primers 11 and 13 (SEQ ID NOs: 1-19) (Table 1).

Paragraph beginning on page 7, line 15:

Figure 5 Nucleotide sequences are clones from the cDNA library of the PCR amplified V_H regions in Lambda ZAP. The N-terminal 110 bases are listed here and the underlined nucleotides represent CDR1 (complementary determining region) (SEQ ID NOs: 20-37).

Paragraph beginning on pages 7, line 20:

Figure 6 The sequence of the synthetic DNA insert inserted into Lambda ZAP to produce Lambda Zap II V_H (Panel A) and Lambda Zap V_L (Panel B) (SEQ ID NOs: 38-45) expression vectors. The various features required for this vector to express

the V_H and V_L-coding DNA homologs include the Shine-Dalgarno ribosome binding site, a leader sequence to direct the expressed protein to the periplasm as described by Mouva at al., J. Biol. Chem., 255:27, 1980, and various restriction enzyme sites used to operatively link the V_H and V_L homologs to the expression vector. The V_H expression-vector sequence also contains a short nucleic acid sequence that codes for amino acids typically found in variable regions heavy chain (V_H Backbone). This V_H Backbone is just upstream and in the proper reading as the V_H DNA homologs that are operatively linked into the Xho I and Spe I. The V_L DNA homologs are operatively linked into the V_L sequence (Panel B) at the Nco I and Spe I restriction enzyme sites and thus the V_H Backbone region is deleted when the V_L DNA homologs are operatively linked into the V_L vector.

Paragraph beginning on pages 8, line 31:

Figure 9 A modified bacterial expression vector Lambda Zap II V_LII. This vector is constructed by inserting this synthetic DNA sequence (SEQ ID NOs: 46).

Paragraph beginning on pages 9, line 19:

Figure 10 The sequence of the synthetic DNA segment inserted into Lambda Zap II to produce the lambda V_LII-expression vector. The various features and restriction endonuclease recognition sites are shown (SEQ ID NOs: 47-48).

Paragraph beginning on pages 46, line 8:

The primers used for amplification of heavy chain Fd fragments for construction of Fabs are shown at least in Table 1 (SEQ ID NOs: 49-86). Amplification was performed in eight separate reactions, each containing one of the 5' primers (primers 2-9) and one of the 3' primers (primer 15). The remaining 5' primers that have been used for

amplification in a single reaction are either a degenerate primer (primer 1) or a primer that incorporates inosine at four degenerate positions (Primer 10, Table 1, and primers 17 and 18, Table 2). The remaining 3' primer (primer 14, Table 2) has been used to construct F_v fragments. Many of the 5' primers incorporate a Xho I site, and the 3' primers include a Spe I restriction site.

Paragraph beginning on pages 64, line 4:

Table 3 (SEQ NOs: 87-98)

Paragraph beginning on pages 69, line 1:

Table 4 (SEQ NOs: 99-106)